

THE DAILY CRITIC, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

THE CAPITOL.

HOUSE SELLECTS A NEW POST-MASTER TO SUCCEED WEBAT.

DISTRICT MEASURES IN THE SENATE.—QUAY'S PLAN TO SUBSTITUTE A NEW FEDERAL ELECTION BILL—CAPITAL GOSSO.

BY "UNION" SPECIAL WR.

The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution defining a quorum of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, also the House bill authorizing the payment of drawback or rebate on tobacco to correct an omission in the Tariff bill.

The Federal Elections bill was then taken up and Mr. George proceeded to argue against it.

In the House.

The House to-day passed bill authorizing the Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company to construct a harbor off the shore of Padre Island, on the coast of Texas.

Senate bill was passed for the relief of Paymaster D. M. Bach, U. S. A.

On motion of Mr. Henderson of Illinois, the House this morning ratified the action of the Republican caucus last night in regard to the House Post office by electing Mr. J. W. Hathaway.

The friends of Assistant Postmaster Hosmer and Correspondent Gray are much disappointed at the result.

Capitol Notes.

In naming a Speaker they will put a big figure. This, Mr. Quinn and his lieutenants, were very careful to call to the attention of Speakership candidates and their friends that they do some purpose as the vote of the caucus showed. The men who voted for Daniel M. Bach, U. S. Army, were passed in the House to-day on motion of Mr. Mason of Illinois.

Mr. Parrot of Indiana this morning asked unanimous consent for the consideration of Senate bill for the erection of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution of a monument to Robert Dale Owen, the scientist, physician and public man. As usual Mr. Klugman objected.

There will be no public farm established in each county of the United States. The bill to that effect having been reported adversely to the Senate and ordered indefinitely postponed.

The two Land bills, the Senate bill and the Conser bill, also passed the House have been returned to the Senate without recommendation by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The backbone of that committee is not like a tall, straight pine.

It is absolutely certain that the Eight-Hour Pay bill will pass the Senate as soon as the Elections bill is disposed of.

Senator Blair says there can be no doubt of this. The Senate will not, however, pass the House bill, but will pass the original Senate measure.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations Committee, having in charge the preparation of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, to day gave another hearing to those citizens who desired to give Mr. McCormick and his conferees their views upon local matters.

Senator Quay complains that he was misrepresented in an interview upon the tariff published a few days ago in a Philadelphia paper. In this he was made to say that the tariff interests of Pennsylvania would have to make some concessions to conciliate the other States from which the present bill may stand.

The Senator did not make this statement, and says that the movement among the Republicans to disturb the McKinley bill at this time.

The Senator frankly stated, however, that it is his belief that the McKinley bill is the last tariff measure that will ever be passed by an American Congress. In this view Andrew Carnegie coincides with Senator Quay.

Congressman Townsend of Pennsylvania made an effort to have a correction made in the bill relating to binding twine, cables and cordage. An error in punctuation was made in the engrossment of the McKinley bill, which places a higher duty on raw material than on the manufactured article. By the change of a parenthesis mark a duty of 2 cents per pound is levied upon cables and cordage and only 1 cent on fine binding twine. The figures should have been reversed. Mr. Townsend, the manufacturer of his district will be compelled to close their works unless the correction is made. He will attempt to seek the correction by a joint resolution.

Secretary Windom to day sent to the Senate a report of the Commission to select and purchase a site for a new building for the Government Printing Office.

The report says that after a careful examination it was unanimously decided to accept the amended offer of Mr. C. A. Snow and others, which looks to the purchase by the Government of the western half of square 678, bounded on the north by G street, on the west by North Capitol street, on the south by Massachusetts Avenue and F street, and on the east by the alley, 60 feet wide, as now laid out; the price to be paid being \$25,175.

This agreement was referred to the Attorney General with the request that he report whether the title to the ground was good and had been perfected, so that its owners could be able to make a complete conveyance to the United States. The Attorney General replied that the title had not been completed.

The Commission failing to secure a title by regulation the Attorney General has been asked that proceedings be instituted as early as possible to secure the property by the usual condemnatory proceedings under the law.

Here the matter rests.

The Commission say that they were induced to select the site mentioned by the following reasons:

First, because they believe the public interest would be served by selecting a site adjoining or adjacent to the present Government Printing Office.

Second, because the site offered such good facilities for prompt communication between the Capitol and the civil, executive and judicial departments and the Government Printing Office.

Third, that a site of sufficient area to meet the requirements of this branch of the Government service for the present and a reasonable future period should be the one chosen, and,

Fourth, because the land selected is nearer to all railroad and steamboat lines than the site of the present building and would diminish time and expense in freight transportation.

The Senate contemplates industry, it is said, to more or less affect the members instead of at high noon. To this end Mr. Plumb to day introduced a resolution that the Senate meet daily at 10 a. m., till 12:30, take a recess until 3 p. m. and that the morning hour shall expire at 11. Nothing was said in the resolution about when the daily adjournment should be, but it presumably will be to time to enable the Senators to go to bed the same night.

It is now claimed in some quarters that Senator Quay's intention in regard to the Federal Elections bill is to kill it. That is, his measure will be more radical and drastic than the present conglomerate bill.

He is said to be opposed to the present arrangement in the modified form. Under this view he only objects in formulating a more radical measure to bring about the defeat of the whole scheme, his plan being to commit the

Republican caucus to it, and then let the conservative Republicans out of the door, and thus enable the Democrats to defeat it. This, the Silent Fisher, one of his friends says, is Napoleonism.

On the other hand, it is claimed that Quay is really a Radical. He voted for the elections law, and that his real objection to the present bill is based on his knowledge of its futility and ineffectiveness, gained while taking tarpaulin in Floridian waters. Under this view the will Senator proposes to replace the present bill with one of his own construction, which he believes will be better. By letting the impression get out that he is opposed to the Elections bill, he will help the Democrats to sleep, and before they realized the danger would have succeeded in passing his measure through the Senate. The House could pass it if he had only fifteen minutes in which to do it. The President would sign it and it would be law. This, too, would be Napoleonism.

In which direction does Napoleon intend to march?

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The friends of Assistant Postmaster Hosmer and Correspondent Gray are much disappointed at the result.

The Auditor says that Confederate records have been offered him recently by a firm of attorneys in this city, a full examination which shows that double payments have been made in many cases. The rates asked for these records (\$50,000) he says may seem exorbitant, but he questions the advisability of appropriating money to pay claimants of this class unless their records are purchased, as he has no doubt the great bulk of these claims have been paid by the so-called Confederate funds and many by the United States also.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate to day the annual report of the Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The fiscal year, says the Superintendent, has been marked by a steady and systematic development of the work of the Survey in both field and office, and the results so notable in the Office of Weights and Measures as to constitute an epoch in meteorology. Field operations were in progress in twenty-eight States, two Territories and the District of Columbia.

Colonel William G. Sterrett of the Cavalry, New York, in addition to that sleeking his army, has been engaged with which he has started the community, has also accumulated a war between his Index and the next finger of his dexter hand. From which the casual reader will observe that Colonel Sterrett is in all things what the Texas people call *oh say!* Representative Culverton of Texas to day gave Colonel Sterrett a chance to kill the war. He gave it in all seriousness, but suffered himself with the same amount of earnestness as your war," said he. "Until it bleeds. Then put some of the blood on a grain of sand and give it to a gosse. This is an infallible remedy. But don't say anything about what I have told you to those printers up in the press gallery, for they will publish it." And Colonel Sterrett came up into the gallery and related what Mr. Culverton had imparted to him.

The sub committee of the House Appropriations Committee, having in charge the preparation of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, to day gave another hearing to those citizens who desired to give Mr. McCormick and his conferees their views upon local matters.

Most of them wanted streets and other improvements made urged their ideas upon the committee, and were listened to. All sections of the city and District were represented among those who had their say.

There was a rouser at the Capitol this afternoon that the Republican Senators who are so urgent for the passage of the Elections bill have given up all idea of shoving things while Mr. Ingalls is in the chair. They have sounded him and found that he will not play the part of a dictator while he is presiding over the Senate.

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Representatives of various charities were on hand and talked.

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So it is now goes Vice-President Morton to be in the chair when the important crisis arrives.

Mr. Morton is understood to have consented under pressure to play the required note.

As the Senate will meet at 10 o'clock on and after to-morrow and continue in session until 4:30 in the afternoon it is apparent that the Republicans hope that they may bring the Purcell bill to an early vote. In order to do that they must have their kind of a man in the present House, but failed of a nomination.

To Placate the Silver Men.

Representative McCreary of Kentucky is preparing a resolution which he hopes will result in the silver men in the Senate being given at least an opportunity to speak for their cause.

The resolution will provide that the United States delegates to the Pan American Monetary Conference to be held in this city in January next be instructed to advocate before it a bi-metallic standard and the adoption of the people represented in the conference of the gold and silver coins of this country, and also that they urge upon the conference the wisdom of the policy of the free coinage of silver. Mr. McCreary's resolution was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures which would be immediately put to sleep by that committee. It is therefore the intention to have it referred, if possible, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, two Republican members of which, Mr. Monroe of California and Mr. Collier of Louisiana, would, it is expected, vote with the Democrats in its favor. The bill, it is believed, will be defeated.

It is the opinion of Mr. Ingalls that it is his best to accept the position of elected.

"Oh, that's another question. I haven't been asked to accept. The Legislature will determine that matter."

All of which leads to the belief that Brother Flower is in the hands of his friends, and will not say "no" if he is made a Senator.

It is to the general impression among New York members that Mr. Flower is elected Senator, either John Quinn or Leavenworth Turner will succeed him. Quinn and Turner are both in the present House, but failed of a nomination.

Martred.

CAMMANN—DE BARRE—On Tuesday December 5 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Mann, Tanglewood, Calcutta, India, died James Cammarn, 30 years old, a native of New York and Isabelle de Barre of Washington.

HAYNES—On Wednesday, November 28, 1890, in New York City, Mrs. George Hayes, 21 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes of New York.

MACKENZIE—On Thursday, December 5, in New York, Thomas Mackenzie, in his 50th year, husband of E. L. Mackenzie.

RUPERT—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 3, in New York, Charles Rupert, 47, Thomas Rupert, 45, and Thomas Rupert, 43, sons of Thomas Rupert, 82, who died in 1887, and Charles Rupert, 41, son of the late Charles Rupert, 72, who died in 1887.

REED—On Friday, December 6, in New York, Dr. W. H. Reed, 60, a native of New York, and a member of the New York Faculty.

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